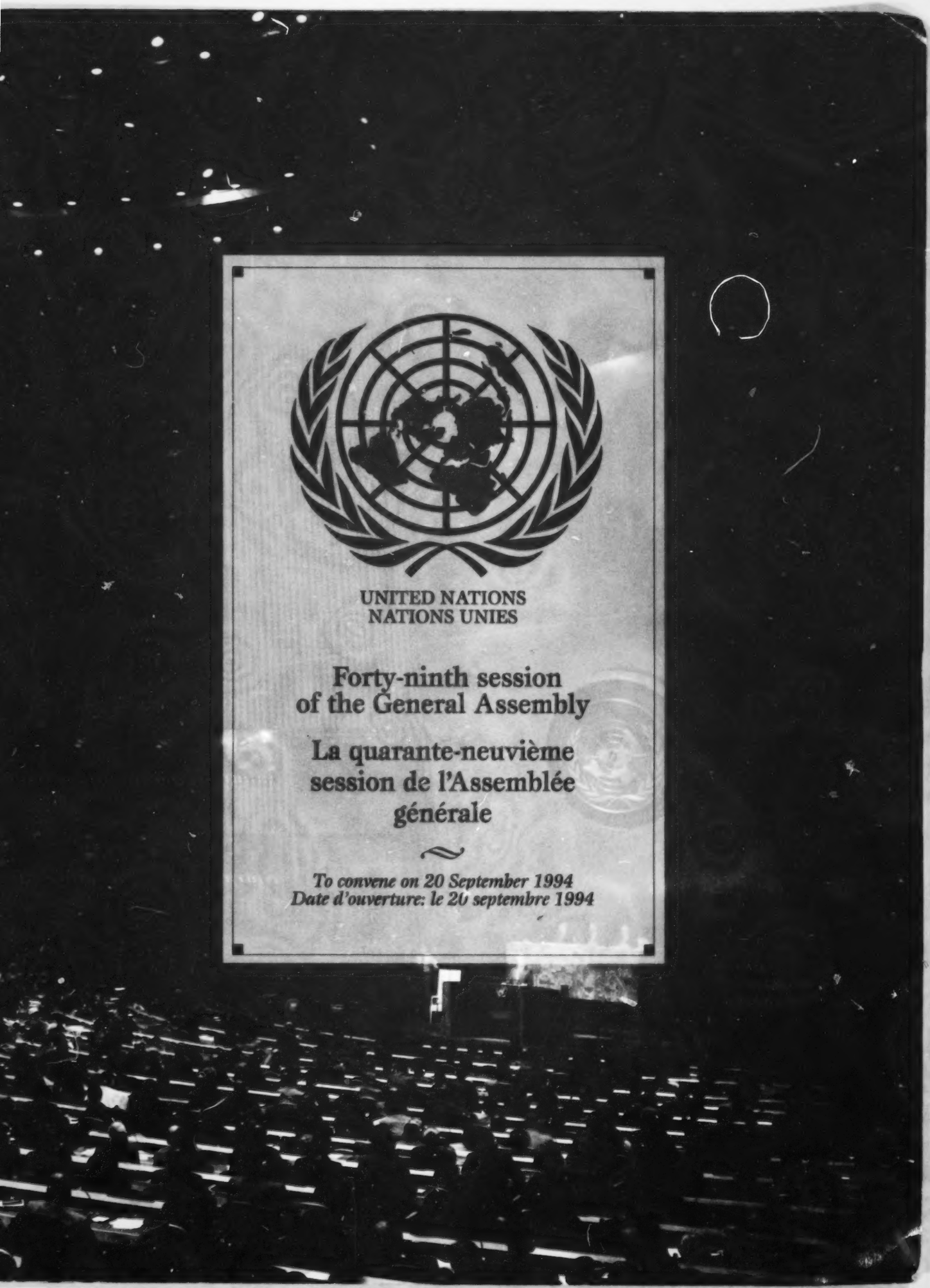
UNITED NATIONS
NATIONS UNIES
Forty-ninth session
of the General Assembly
La quarante-neuvième
session de l'Assemblée
générale
To convene on 20 September 1994
Date d'ouverture: le 20 septembre 1994

UNITED NATIONS

Forty-ninth session *of the* General Assembly

To convene on 20 September 1994

MR. AMARA ESSY

Mr. Amara Essy is the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Côte d'Ivoire. Prior to his appointment as Minister in November 1990, Mr. Essy held several high-level posts in his country's Administration, as a diplomat.

He became the Chief of the Division of Economic Relations at the Central Department in 1970. From 1971 to 1973, he was First Counsellor at the Embassy of Côte d'Ivoire in Brazil. From 1973 to 1975, he was a Counsellor at the Permanent Mission of Côte d'Ivoire to the United Nations in New York.

In 1975, he was appointed Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Côte d'Ivoire at the European Office of the United Nations in Geneva and at UNIDO in Vienna.

From 1978 to 1981, he was also Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Côte d'Ivoire to the Swiss Confederation at Berne.

He was Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Côte d'Ivoire to the United Nations in New York from 27 August 1981 to November of 1990, assuming with these functions those of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Argentina and Cuba, with residence in New York.

Mr. Essy has served in various capacities within the United Nations. He was President of the Group of 77 in Geneva from January 1977 to January 1978, Vice-President of the forty-third session of the General Assembly from September 1988 to September 1989, and President of the Security Council in January 1990.

Mr. Essy has participated in several sessions of the United Nations General Assembly as well as many sectoral conferences, including the Conference on the Law of the Sea (Caracas, Geneva, New York), the Conference for the International Women's Year in Mexico, the meetings of UNCTAD IV and V in Nairobi (Kenya) and Manila (Philippines), and the Conference on the Codification of International Law in Vienna, as well as numerous sessions of the Commission on Human Rights, ECOSOC and UNDP.

In the course of his career, he has also participated in several international conferences held by the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77.

Born on 20 December 1944 in Bouaké, Côte d'Ivoire, Mr. Essy holds a degree in Public Law and a diploma of high-level studies in Public Law. He also holds a diploma from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (Switzerland). Mr. Essy holds numerous decorations, including the National Order of Côte d'Ivoire.

Mr. Essy is married and has six children.

Background paper No. 1

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UNITED NATIONS

Forty-ninth session *of the* General Assembly

To convene on 20 September 1994

PRESIDENTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Session	Year	Name	Country
First	1946	Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak	Belgium
First special	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Second	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Second special	1948	Mr. José Arce	Argentina
Third	1948	Mr. H. V. Evatt	Australia
Fourth	1949	Mr. Carlos P. Rómulo	Philippines
Fifth	1950	Mr. Nasrollah Entezam	Iran
Sixth	1951	Mr. Luis Padilla Nervo	Mexico
Seventh	1952	Mr. Lester B. Pearson	Canada
Eighth	1953	Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit	India
Ninth	1954	Mr. Eelco N. van Kleffens	Netherlands
Tenth	1955	Mr. José Maza	Chile
First emergency special	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Second emergency special	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Eleventh	1956	Prince Wan Waithayakon	Thailand
Twelfth	1957	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Third emergency special	1958	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Thirteenth	1958	Mr. Charles Malik	Lebanon
Fourteenth	1959	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fourth emergency special	1960	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifteenth	1960	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Third special	1961	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Sixteenth	1961	Mr. Mongi Slim	Tunisia
Seventeenth	1962	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Fourth special	1963	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Eighteenth	1963	Mr. Carlos Sosa Rodríguez	Venezuela
Nineteenth	1964	Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey	Ghana
Twentieth	1965	Mr. Amintore Fanfani	Italy
Twenty-first	1966	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Fifth special	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Fifth emergency special	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Twenty-second	1967	Mr. Corneliu Manescu	Romania
Twenty-third	1968	Mr. Emilio Arenales Catalán	Guatemala
Twenty-fourth	1969	Miss Angie E. Brooks	Liberia
Twenty-fifth	1970	Mr. Edvard Hambro	Norway
Twenty-sixth	1971	Mr. Adam Malik	Indonesia
Twenty-seventh	1972	Mr. Stanislaw Trepczynski	Poland
Twenty-eighth	1973	Mr. Leopoldo Benítes	Ecuador

Sixth special	1974	Mr. Leopoldo Benítes	Ecuador
Twenty-ninth	1974	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Seventh special	1975	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Thirtieth	1975	Mr. Gaston Thorn	Luxembourg
Thirty-first	1976	Mr. H. S. Amerasinghe	Sri Lanka
Thirty-second	1977	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Eighth special	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Ninth special	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Tenth special	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Thirty-third	1978	Mr. Indalecio Liévano	Colombia
Thirty-fourth	1979	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Sixth emergency special	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Seventh emergency special	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Eleventh special	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Thirty-fifth	1980	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Eighth emergency special	1981	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Thirty-sixth	1981	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Ninth emergency special	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Seventh emergency special (resumed)	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Twelfth special	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Thirty-seventh	1982	Mr. Imre Hollai	Hungary
Thirty-eighth	1983	Mr. Jorge E. Illueca	Panama
Thirty-ninth	1984	Mr. Paul J. F. Lusaka	Zambia
Fortieth	1985	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Thirteenth special	1986	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Forty-first	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
Fourteenth special	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
Forty-second	1987	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic
Fifteenth special	1988	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic
Forty-third	1988	Mr. Dante M. Caputo	Argentina
Forty-fourth	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Sixteenth special	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Seventeenth special	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Eighteenth special	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Forty-fifth	1990	Mr. Guido de Marco	Malta
Forty-sixth	1991	Mr. Samir S. Shihabi	Saudi Arabia
Forty-seventh	1992	Mr. Stoyan Ganev	Bulgaria
Forty-eighth	1993	Mr. Samuel R. Insanally	Guyana

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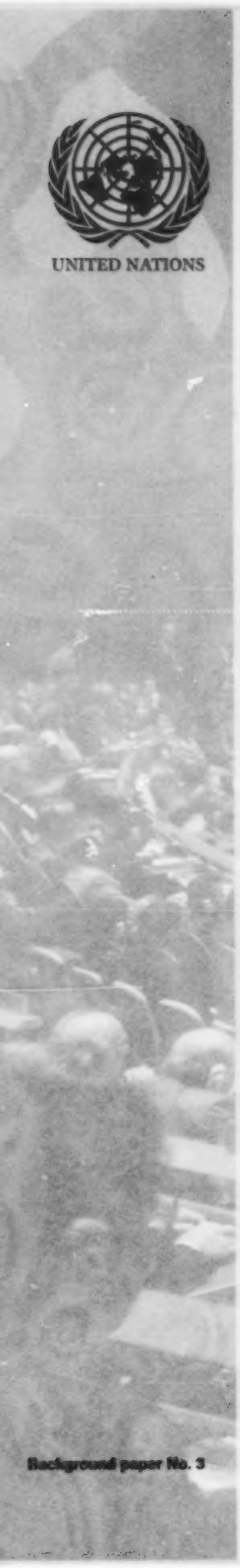


UNITED NATIONS

Forty-ninth session *of the* General Assembly

To convene on 20 September 1994

UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY OPENS ON 20 SEPTEMBER 1994

The General Assembly of the United Nations opens its forty-ninth session on 20 September at United Nations Headquarters in New York. It brings together the delegations of all Member States, many of them led by heads of Government or Foreign Ministers, for an examination of international issues.

FORUM FOR MULTILATERAL NEGOTIATION

The General Assembly, set up in 1945 under the United Nations Charter, is the United Nations' main deliberative organ and provides a forum for multilateral discussion of the full range of international issues covered by the Charter. The Assembly comprises all Members of the United Nations and meets in regular session each year from September to December, and thereafter as required.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The functions and powers of the United Nations General Assembly, as set out in the Charter, include:

- *to consider and make recommendations on the general principles of cooperation for maintaining international peace and security, including disarmament*
- *to discuss any question relating to international peace and security and, except where a dispute or situation is currently being discussed by the Security Council, to make recommendations on it*
- *to discuss, with the same exception, and make recommendations on any questions within the scope of the Charter or affecting the powers and functions of any organ of the United Nations*
- *to initiate studies and make recommendations to promote international political cooperation, the development and codification of international law, the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms and international collaboration in the economic, social, humanitarian, cultural, education and health fields*
- *to make recommendations for the peaceful settlement of any situation which might impair friendly relations among nations*
- *to receive and consider reports from the Security Council and other United Nations organs*
- *to consider and approve the United Nations budget and establish the financial assessments of Member States*
- *to elect the non-permanent members of the Security Council and the members of other United Nations Councils and organs and, on the recommendation of the Security Council, to appoint the Secretary-General.*

Pursuant to its "Uniting for Peace" resolution of November 1950, the Assembly may also take action if the Security Council fails to act, owing to the negative vote of a permanent member, in a case where there appears to be a threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression. The Assembly can consider the matter immediately with a view to making recommendations to Members for collective measures to maintain or restore international peace and security.

While the Assembly is empowered to make only non-binding recommendations to States on international issues within its competence, it has, nonetheless, initiated actions — political, economic, humanitarian, social and legal — which have affected the lives of millions of people throughout the world.

SIX MAIN COMMITTEES

After the election of its President and Vice-Presidents, and after the adoption of its agenda, the General Assembly commences its session with a three-week period of general debate, providing Member States with the opportunity to air their views on major international issues.

With the close of the general debate, the Assembly begins consideration of the substantive items on its agenda. Because of the great number of questions which it is called upon to consider (180 separate agenda items at the 48th session, for example), the Assembly distributes most substantive questions among its six Main Committees, which discuss them, seeking where possible to harmonize the various approaches of States, and then present draft resolutions for consideration to a plenary meeting of the Assembly.

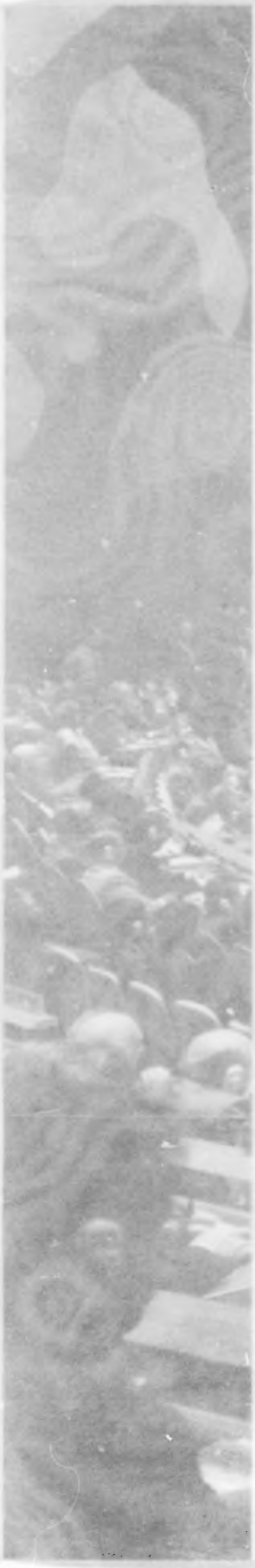
The Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee) is concerned with disarmament and related international security questions. The Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) deals with a variety of political subjects not dealt with by the First Committee and with decolonization. The Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee) is concerned with economic questions. The Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (Third Committee) deals with social and humanitarian issues. The Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee) deals with the administration and budget of the United Nations, and the Legal Committee (Sixth Committee) deals with international legal matters.

On a number of agenda items, however, such as the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East, the Assembly acts directly in its plenary meetings.

There are also a General Committee, composed of the President and 21 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly and the Chairpersons of the six Main Committees, which makes recommendations to the Assembly about the adoption of the agenda, the allocation of items and the organization of work, and a Credentials Committee, appointed by the President at each session. The latter Committee reports to the Assembly on the credentials of representatives.

THE SEARCH FOR CONSENSUS

Each Member State in the Assembly has one vote. Votes taken on designated important issues, such as recommendations on peace and security and the election of Security Council members, require a two-thirds majority of Member States, but other questions are decided by simple majority.



In recent years a special effort has been made to achieve consensus on issues, rather than requiring a formal vote, thus strengthening support for the Assembly's decisions. The President consults delegations to see whether they are willing to agree to the adoption of a resolution without a vote. If they are, he can formally propose that the resolution be so adopted.

REGIONAL GROUPS

Over the years various informal regional groupings have evolved in the General Assembly as vehicles for consultation and to facilitate procedural work. The groups are the African States, the Asian States, the Eastern European States, the Latin American and Caribbean States, and the Western European and other States. For election purposes, the United States is considered a part of the Western European and other States. Turkey, which for election purposes is in the Western European Group, is also a member of the Asian Group. The post of President of the General Assembly rotates among the regional groups (during the forty-ninth session, the President will be from the Group of African States).

SPECIAL SESSIONS AND EMERGENCY SPECIAL SESSIONS

In addition to its regular sessions, the Assembly may meet in special and emergency sessions.

At turning points over the years, the Assembly has convened 18 special sessions on issues which demanded particular attention, including problems of Palestine, United Nations finances, Namibia, disarmament, international economic cooperation, apartheid and drugs.

Nine emergency special sessions have addressed situations in which the Security Council found itself deadlocked, namely the Middle East (1958 and 1967), Hungary (1956), Suez (1956), the Congo (1960), Afghanistan (1980), Palestine (1980), Namibia (1981) and the occupied Arab territories (1982).

CARRYING ON THE WORK OF THE ASSEMBLY

The work of the United Nations derives largely from the decisions of the General Assembly and is carried out:

- *by committees and other bodies established by the Assembly to study and report on specific issues, such as disarmament, outer space, peace-keeping, economic development, the environment and human rights*
- *in international conferences called for by the Assembly, and*
- *by the Secretariat of the United Nations — the Secretary-General and his staff of international civil servants.*

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UNITED NATIONS

Forty-ninth session *of the* General Assembly

To convene on 20 September 1994

ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE FORTY-NINTH REGULAR SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Guyana
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation
3. Credentials of representatives to the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly:
   - (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee
   - (b) Report of the Credentials Committee
4. Election of the President of the General Assembly
5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees
6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations
8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee
9. General debate
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization
11. Report of the Security Council
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council
13. Report of the International Court of Justice
14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency
15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs:
    - (a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council
    - (b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council
16. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections:
    - (a) Elections of twelve members of the World Food Council
    - (b) Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination
    - (c) Election of seventeen members of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law
17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:
    - (a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
    - (b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions
    - (c) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors
    - (d) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee
    - (e) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal
    - (f) International Civil Service Commission:
      - *(i)* Appointment of members of the Commission
      - *(ii)* Designation of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission
    - (g) Appointment of members and alternate members of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee
    - (h) Appointment of the members of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women

(i) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences
(j) Appointment of members of the Joint Inspection Unit

18. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

19. Admission of new Members to the United Nations

20. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee

21. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States

22. Assistance in mine clearance

23. International assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Nicaragua: aftermath of the war and natural disasters

24. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

25. The situation in Burundi

26. Complete withdrawal of foreign military forces from the territories of the Baltic States

27. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe

28. Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States

29. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System

30. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic

31. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference

32. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

33. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council

34. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti

35. Law of the sea

36. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte

37. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance:
(a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations
(b) Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions
(c) International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction
(d) International cooperation to mitigate the environmental consequences on Kuwait and other countries in the region resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait

38. The situation in the Middle East

39. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina

40. Question of Palestine

41. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

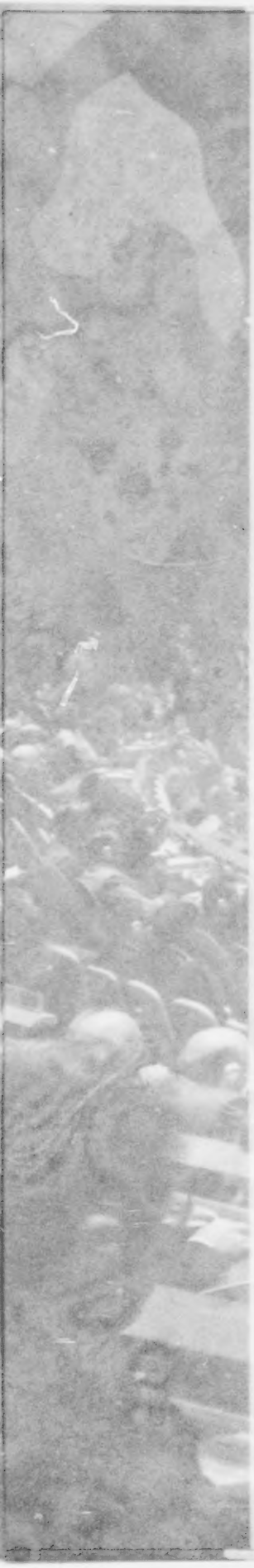
42. The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development

43. Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields

44. Commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations in 1995

45. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

46. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986
47. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security
48. Launching of global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development
49. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations
50. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security
51. Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly
52. Question of Cyprus
53. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait
54. Reduction of military budgets:
    (a) Reduction of military budgets
    (b) Transparency of military expenditures
55. Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security
56. The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields
57. Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water
58. Comprehensive test-ban treaty
59. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East
60. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia
61. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons
62. Prevention of an arms race in outer space
63. General and complete disarmament:
    (a) Notification of nuclear tests
    (b) Relationship between disarmament and development
    (c) Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and of vehicles for their delivery in all its aspects
    (d) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes
    (e) Transparency in armaments
    (f) International illicit arms traffic
    (g) Regional disarmament
    (h) Measures to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms
    (i) Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels
    (j) Prohibition of the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices
64. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:
    (a) Regional confidence-building measures
    (b) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons
    (c) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme
    (d) United Nations Disarmament Information Programme
    (e) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean



65. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:
- (a) Report of the Disarmament Commission
- (b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament
- (c) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements
- (d) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters
- (e) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research
- (f) Implementation of the guidelines and recommendations for objective information on military matters
- (g) Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures

66. Israeli nuclear armament

67. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

68. Question of Antarctica

69. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

70. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

71. Maintenance of international security

72. Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

73. Final text of a treaty on an African nuclear-weapon-free zone

74. Rationalization of the work and reform of the agenda of the First Committee

75. Protection and security of small States

76. Effects of atomic radiation

77. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

78. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

79. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

80. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects

81. Questions relating to information

82. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73*e* of the Charter of the United Nations

83. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination

84. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

85. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

86. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India

87. Question of East Timor

88. Science and peace

89. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations

90. Macroeconomic policy questions:
- (a) Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries
- (b) Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade
- (c) External debt crisis and development
- (d) Net transfer of resources between developing and developed countries

91. Sustainable development and international economic cooperation:
- (a) Trade and development
- (b) Food and agricultural development
- (c) Report of the International Conference on Population and Development
- (d) Commodities
- (e) Cultural development
- (f) Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy
- (g) Industrial development cooperation
- (h) United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)
- (i) International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries
- (j) United Nations initiative on opportunity and participation

92. Environment and sustainable development:
- (a) Implementation of decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
- (b) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind
- (c) Sustainable use and conservation of the marine living resources of the high seas: United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks
- (d) Elaboration of an international convention to combat desertification in those countries experiencing serious drought and/or desertification, particularly in Africa
- (e) Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

93. Operational activities for development

94. Training and research:
- (a) United Nations Institute for Training and Research
- (b) United Nations University

95. Agenda for development

96. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination

97. Right of peoples to self-determination

98. Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

99. Crime prevention and criminal justice

100. Advancement of women

101. International drug control

102. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

103. Human rights questions:
- (a) Implementation of human rights instruments
- (b) Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

(c) Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives
(d) Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

104. Necessity of adopting effective measures for the promotion and protection of the rights of children throughout the world who are victims of especially difficult circumstances, including armed conflicts

105. Preparation for and organization of the United Nations Year for Tolerance

106. Programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

107. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors:
(a) United Nations
(b) United Nations Development Programme
(c) United Nations Children's Fund
(d) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East
(e) United Nations Institute for Training and Research
(f) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
(g) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme
(h) United Nations Population Fund
(i) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation
(j) Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

108. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations

109. Programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993

110. Programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995

111. Programme planning

112. Improving the financial situation of the United Nations

113. Administrative and budgetary coordination of the United Nations with specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

114. Pattern of conferences

115. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

116. Personnel questions
(a) Composition of the Secretariat
(b) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations
(c) Other personnel questions

117. United Nations common system

118. United Nations pension system

119. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East:
(a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
(b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

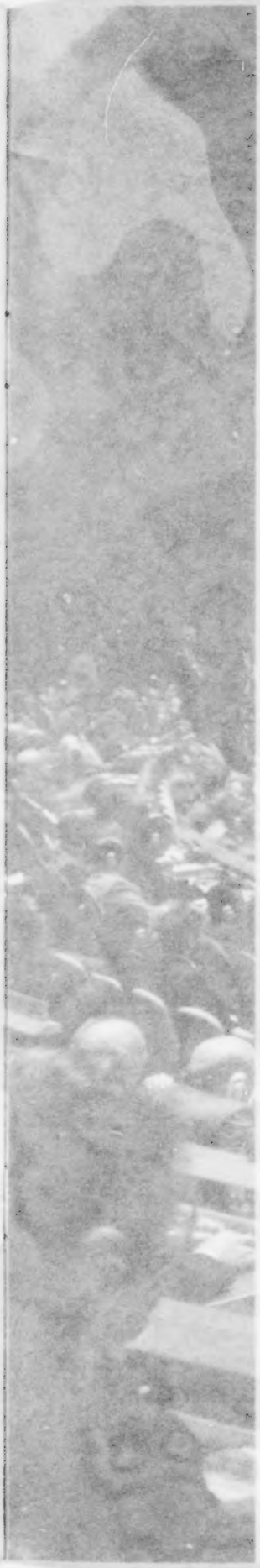
120. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission

121. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991):
(a) United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission
(b) Other activities

122. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara

123. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador

124. Financing and liquidation of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia



125. Financing of the United Nations Protection Force

126. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II

127. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique

128. Financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus

129. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia

130. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda

131. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Haiti

132. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia

133. Financing of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda

134. Financing of the United Nations Military Liaison Team in Cambodia

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141. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-seventh session

142. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

143. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

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149. Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

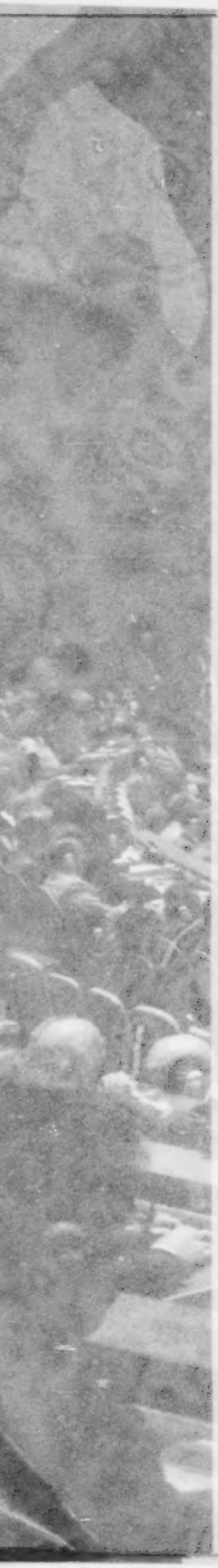
150. Question of the review of the Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies

151. The situation in the occupied territories of Croatia

152. Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

153. Commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War

154. Consideration of the exceptional situation of the Republic of China in Taiwan in the international context, based on the principle of universality and in accordance with the established model of parallel representation of divided countries at the United Nations



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